

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 415.

FOIL ATTACKS ON TROOPSHIP

Convoy's Battle Described by
Priest, Who Praises Nerve
of American Soldiers.

SAYS NERVES LIKE STEEL

At Least Two Hun Divers Tried to
Sink the U. S. Transport—Not
Known Whether They Were
Destroyed—They Disappear.

An Atlantic Port, June 10.—An American steamer loaded with foodstuffs put back to port here and reported it had been chased by a submarine. The ship's captain was said to have requested the naval authorities to arm his vessel that he might proceed again. The captain is said to have told naval officers that the submarine was sighted off the Virginia capes.

London, June 10.—German submarines were followed in their attempts against a convoy which included ships carrying American troops and American Red Cross workers, according to Rev. Father Joseph Waring, of Baltimore, one of the Red Cross party who arrived in London. The protecting destroyers got into action quickly on two occasions, but Reverend Waring did not know whether any submarines had been sunk.

Reverend Father Waring, who had a trying experience following the torpedoing of the British steamer *Laconia* in February, 1917, said:

"Soon after we reached the danger zone our convoy was attacked by two German submarines and for a few minutes I thought I was in for another experience of the same kind as I had on the *Laconia*. The exact number of the enemy U-boats was not determined, but at least two were seen.

Many American Troops Aboard.
"We had a lively sort of British destroyers, however, and they were on the trail of the periscopes like a flash. Guns and depth-chargers began popping like giant firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Fifteen depth charges were dropped into the nest of German submarines. Whether any submarines were sunk I cannot say, for we were on a fast ship and enveloped in smoke, but I know we did not lose a single ship. Our convoy carried a large number of American troops—I cannot tell you how many."

"When the first alarm was sounded for the passengers to go to their lifeboat stations late on Sunday afternoon, I was in my stateroom. Word was passed around that enemy submarines had been sighted. I had no sooner reached my station than depth charges began to explode, shaking our ship. After a few minutes of anxious waiting at the lifeboat station we received the signal: 'The enemy has been beaten off!'

Soldiers' Nerves Like Steel.
"Discipline on board was superb. The troops behaved as if a submarine attack was part of the everyday routine and there was not the slightest flurry anywhere on board. For coolness in time of emergency I do not think you can beat these young Americans. Their nerves are like steel."

"Two hours later on the same day, while I was preparing for dinner, another alarm was sounded, and almost simultaneously the destroyers began dropping depth charges. One landed within about 500 yards of our ship and gave it a good shaking."

"At no time during either attack did I see a periscope or the track of a torpedo."

"When the first alarm was sounded I have to admit I felt a certain nervousness, for my mind with great vividness my *Laconia* experience, when I suffered considerably from exposure. As I hurried on deck I think almost every detail of those awful hours which followed the *Laconia* sinking came back to my mind like a moving picture, and it was several minutes before I got complete command of myself."

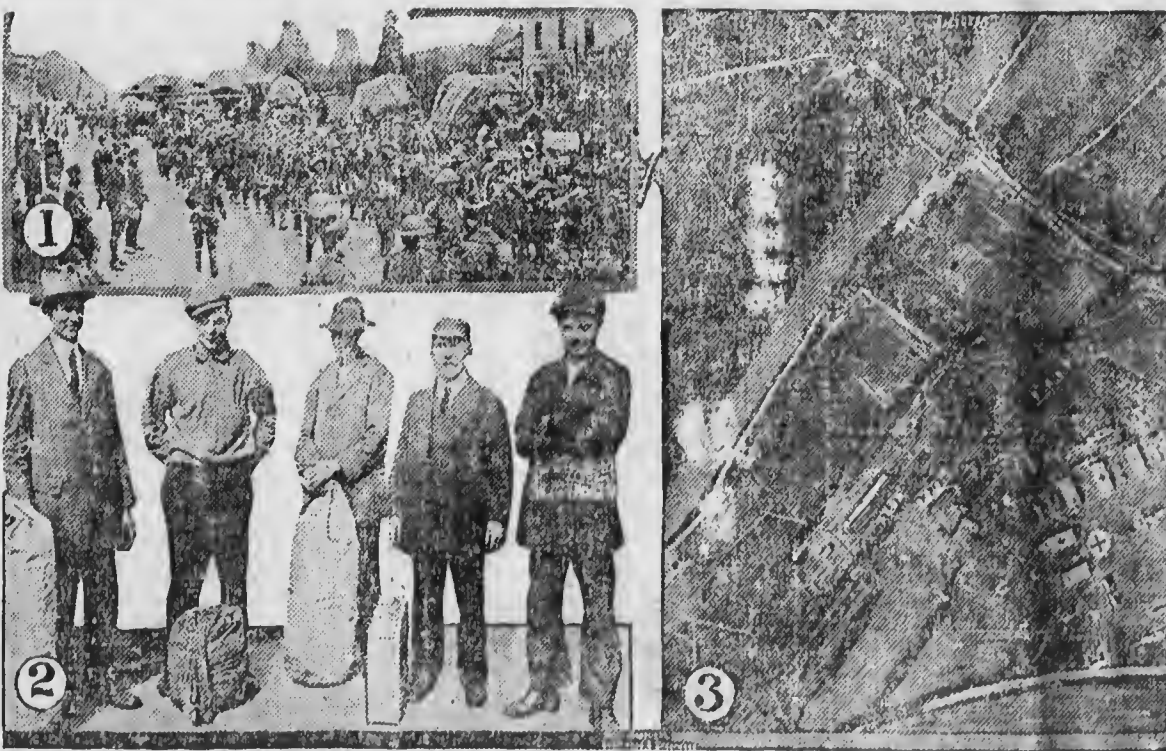
FIVE HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Big Conspiracy Is Bared—Alleged Barons Leading Figure in Plot at New York.

New York, June 10.—Investigations by agents of the department of justice are being continued into the alleged activities of the seven persons against whom indictments charging conspiracy to commit espionage were returned here yesterday by a federal grand jury.

Meanwhile five of the seven are being held without bail to await trial. The one woman indicted, Mrs. Marie K. de Vries, is a prisoner on Ellis Island, while four of the six men, Earl Rodgers, Willard Robinson, Albert P. Frick and Paul Klipper, are in Tombs prison. Two others, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, prominent American Sinn Féiner, and John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, are fugitives. The indictments name two others, Rudolph Hinder and Hugo Schwitzer, both of whom fled last year.

Oh, Let Them Sleep!
Berne, June 10.—The German nationalist press, in publishing Andre Tardieu's interview dealing with American vast war preparations, warns the Germans that they had better prepare to meet them.



1—American infantrymen in France enroute to meet their places in the fighting front. 2—Survivors of the schooner *Edward H. Cole*, one of the victims of the submarine that raided American waters. 3—Aerplane photograph of a French hospital on the Alsace near Solsons, showing its Red Crosses clearly on the roofs and the ground.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Submarine Raid in Our
Waters Fails to Terrorize
American Nation.

WAR SPIRIT IS STIMULATED

Splendid Work of Yankee Troops in
Halting Hun Drive at the Marne—
Enemy's Losses are Appalling—
Renewal of Offensive Is
Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's utter inability to understand the spirit of the nation that oppose her was never better shown than in the raids made on American shipping in American waters by submarines. Their purpose could only be to terrorize the United States and to check the flow of men and munitions to France. Their result, if Germany had known it, could only be to inspire the nation to continue the sending of its armies across with uninterrupted speed and in every other way to do what is necessary to win the war. The loss to America is the sinking of a dozen sailing vessels and two or three steamships; the net gain is a renewed determination to win the war, and a large increase in the number of enlistments for the army.

Germany attempted to terrorize England by Zeppelin raids on London, and the Englishmen merely turned on their lights and rushed by thousands to the recruiting offices. She tried to terrorize France by bombarding Paris with the "miracle gun," and the Frenchmen grunted their teeth and went to light to the dash. Now she has tried to intimidate the Americans, and again she has failed miserably. In truth, the German policy of frightfulness has been a failure everywhere and from the beginning. Even mutilated and ravished Belgium still stands unafraid and steadfast to the cause of decency and righteousness.

The appearance of the submarine or submarines—their number is not known—off the New Jersey coast naturally revived the talk of the existence of U-boat bases on the Mexican coast. This is officially discredited by our navy department, though there is little doubt that Carranza and his crew would assist Germany if they could. Their behavior and known predilections are not such as to delude anyone into belief in their neutrality. However, there was evidence that the raiding submarines had come direct from Germany, and as they have been out some time, they probably will soon return.

New York city indulged itself in a small scare over the chance that it might be bombed by an airplane carried by the U-boats. There was little danger of this, for a plane would take up too much space on the submarine, and moreover after a raid would be compelled to return to the vessel, thus revealing its location to the naval craft that have been swarming the Atlantic coast waters looking for it. The submarine is driven by Diesel engines that give it a wide radius, and carries guns with which it might shell coast cities.

Probably there will be more of these raids in the near future, but they must be accepted as incidents of the great war in which we are engaged—really small incidents that can have no influence on the outcome of the struggle. Some of them are likely to be directed against our troop transports, but this need cause little alarm because of the perfection of the convoy system. To guard the coast against attacks Secretary Baker has asked congress for \$10,000,000 for establishing balloon and airplane stations, thirteen on the Atlantic and three on the gulf.

Over in France the Kaiser's third proletarian drive of the year came to a halt, at least for the time being, at the Marne, the Ourcq valley and the Aisne. Early in the week several attempts to cross the Marne were repulsed with severe losses. In these actions American machine gunners supported by French infantry took a prominent part and won the warm praise of the French and British by their gallantry and valor as well as by their excellent marksmanship. The Americans were called on to hold a bridge head near Chateau Thierry immediately on their arrival after thirty hours on the road in motortrucks. They took up their positions quickly and slaughtered the Hunns who tried to cross. Under cover of this fire Yankee engineers successfully dynamited the bridges, and the machine gunners have since held the south bank and repulsed all attempts of the Germans to build new bridges. It is reported the Americans killed about 1,000 Germans at the bridge head, having themselves only one man killed and a few wounded.

In the Neully wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the American infantry had their chance, and three times they drove back desperate attacks of the Hunns, their rifle fire being deadly. On the third assault they met the Germans in the open and put them to rout with the bayonet.

In what may be called their own sector, in the Lunerville region, the Americans carried out some highly successful operations.

The allies frankly admit that they are counting on the United States troops to save the day, and the tests to which the Yankees have been submitted show the trust of the British and French is not misplaced.

Falling to make further progress southward, the Germans turned the main force of their attack on the western front of their salient, between the Aisne and the Marne. Here they found any advance still more difficult, and indeed at many points they were driven back some distance by the impetuous attacks of General Foch's troops. In that region the dense forests of Villers-Perrot and Neully offer the best of defensive positions for the allies, enabling them to move and concentrate their forces unseen by the enemy's aviators. The allied artillery, too, has been brought up with remarkable speed and is pouring a devastating fire into the Germans from well selected positions day and night. Along the line from the Marne northward to the Aisne the allied line was holding strongly, and the modest cathedral city was still, rather unexpectedly, in the possession of the British.

The Germans made no claims to definite advances during the week, and their losses were growing so appalling that government officials in Berlin felt it necessary to speak of them apologetically, asking the people to consider the magnitude of the operations and of the stake.

Toward the end of the week there were signs that Von Hindenburg was preparing for a renewal of the drive on another part of the line, possibly in the Aisne sector, but the allied military authorities expressed satisfaction with the situation and confidence in their ability to meet any new attacks.

The German press was almost a unit last week in its calls for a peace offensive, but the papers and the factions they represent were as far apart as ever on the question of what Germany should say as her peace aims. The radical press still insists on the no annexation and no indemnity program, while the organs of the pro-German party blantly insist that the central powers are now in a position to make demands and to enforce them, and that though Germany entered the war in 1914 with no predatory purposes, it is now entitled to take what it desires to make up for its losses and to insure its future safety.

There is no longer any pretensions on Germany's part of treating the Russian provinces as any other than conquered territory, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk being now ignored. Neither is there any evidence that Germany is getting any benefit from those lands, for the food question is still dividing the civilian population to distraction; and in Austria-Hungary the situation is far worse.

Greater Russia is actually starving, for the soviet government can procure no more food from the Ukraine, and in the Kuban and Don regions there are counter-revolutionary bands that keep things in a turmoil. The counter-revolution plot, the government says, spreads throughout the country and in consequence Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. It is reported the American government is contemplating the extending of assistance to Russia in the way of assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

In equally perilous state is Turkey, where famine is widespread and many of the poorest people are subsisting on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds. In some districts the troops have destroyed the crops though they themselves are on an equally short ration. Only the officers are well fed. With these food conditions, the steady advance of the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the growing strength of the Arab forces, there are evidences of the approaching break up of the Turkish empire. It has got nothing yet for all its efforts except certain oil districts ceded by Russia under compulsion, and the possession of these is threatened by the northward movements of the British expeditions.

The Italians kept on hitting hard at the Austro-Hungarian forces along the Piave line, and they heard undisturbed of the massing of thirty enemy divisions at three points on that front.

The supreme war conference of the allies at Versailles expressed its complete confidence in the ultimate defeat of the central powers and declared the allied people are "resolute not to surrender a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin." The promoters of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed on the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea as one of the conditions of a just peace, and adhered to the declaration of Secretary Lansing expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugoslavs. This means, if it means anything, that Emperor Charles has lost his last chance to retain his empire entire by breaking away from Germany. It foretells the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary when peace is made, if not at an earlier date.

In the United States the U-boat raid served to impress the people with the pressing need of the conservation of wheat and sugar, especially. The former must be sent across the ocean in increasing quantities as our forces there grow rapidly greater, and sugar cannot be bought from Cuba because we must use all available shipping for the transportation of troops and munitions to Europe.

The fuel administration devoted its energies last week to urging the people to order their next winter's supplies of coal at once. There has been widespread complaint that the retailers cannot fill orders, but Doctor Garfield says that orders now, whether or not they are filled soon, will do much to stimulate production. There is plenty of coal if only it can be got out of the ground and if the railroad administration will find some way of supplying enough cars. The shortage of cars really is at the bottom of the whole trouble and will be to blame if the predicted coal famine materializes next winter.

The senate's attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine by means of an amendment to the emergency agricultural bill was blocked by the administration last week. Food Administrator Hoover opposed it because he believed it would put the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis with attendant evils far outweighing the small food savings that would result. President Wilson had told Senator Sheppard he would not forbid the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. The senate therefore receded from its position.

The week saw the registering of about a million young Americans who have become twenty-one years of age since last spring, and this registration probably will be repeated about once in three months. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states except Arizona orders for the mobilization of 25,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28, and 40,000 negroes were called from twenty states.

WHEAT AND OATS CROPS SECOND LARGEST KNOWN

U. S. Surplus Expected to Be
Large Enough to Feed
Our Allies.

MAY TOTAL BILLION BU.

Department of Agriculture Forecasts
931,000,000 Bu. of Spring and
Winter Wheat Combined—
Oats at 1,500,000,000 Bu.

Washington, June 10.—The second largest wheat crop in the history of the country is in prospect for this year's harvest. The department of agriculture, yesterday forecast a total of 931,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined and held out the hope that with a continuation of the present ideal growing conditions a harvest of a billion bushels might be attained. The principal crop estimates are:

	Bushels.
Winter wheat	587,000,000
Spring wheat	344,000,000
All wheat	931,000,000
Oats	1,500,000,000
Barley	235,000,000
Rye	81,000,000

Harvesting of the Western wheat crop has already begun in Oklahoma and Texas and will begin next week in Kansas.

A continuation of favorable conditions to harvest based on the increased per yield used for the later reports would make the final returns this year 980,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 bushels. Present estimates are 43 per cent larger than the harvest of last year, when 651,000,000 bushels were secured. The spring wheat crop a year ago was 233,000,000 bushels and winter 418,000,000 bushels. In 1915 there was 674,000,000 bushels winter and 352,000,000 bushels of spring wheat.

Kansas has the promise of 97,114,000 bushels or more than double its 1914 crop, and more than 1,000,000 above the May estimate. Nebraska, which had a crop failure last year, has 43,000,000 bushels, a total for the three states of 172,000,000 bushels, compared with 85,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri could have 188,000,000 bushels, or 56,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Big Crop in Northwest

In the three Northwestern states, where the bulk of the spring wheat crop is raised, there is the promise of 214,000,000 bushels against 161,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Three years ago, when they raised their record crop they had 257,000,000 bu. North Dakota has the promise of 92,000,000 bushels, while in 1915 it raised 152,000,000 bushels, while in 1917 its crop was only 56,000,000 bushels.

A big wheat crop this year, with large yields in Argentina, Australia and India, means a great deal to the consuming world, particularly in the United States, where wheat is more readily available than in any other country. There is enough wheat in the United States, based on the present outlook, to place domestic consumption on a normal basis of 500,000,000 bushels and leave over 400,000,000 bushels for export. On the basis of 400,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption we could spare 500,000,000 bushels for the allies.

Can Easily Supply Europe

North America should have over 1,200,000,000 bushels, or enough wheat this year to provide present conditions are maintained to harvest to more than supply the normal import demands of Europe for an entire year.

The oats promise of 1,500,000,000 bushels is 87,000,000 bushels short of the record harvest of last year, but should the present outlook be maintained that returns should show well over 1,600,000,000 bushels, a figure never equaled in the history of the country. Condition is the highest in years, being 33.2, compared with a ten year average of 30.4. Acreage is a record—44,475,000—no increase of 2.1 per cent over last year.

Rye, with 81,000,000 bushels, or 21,000,000 bushels more than last year, is the largest crop ever raised. Barley is estimated at 235,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,000 bushels in excess of last year.

DUTCH INTERN YANK ENSIGN

Eaton of Connecticut Seized in Holland After Seaplane Fight off Terschelling.

The Hague, June 10.—An American naval officer, Ensign Eaton of Connecticut, has been interned here. He was among other officers who descended on Dutch territorial waters during a recent seaplane fight off Terschelling. He was unhurt, but his machine was damaged.

Argentina to Get Nickels Here

Buenos Aires, June 10.—The Argentine government has negotiated a contract with the United States for the manufacture of 64,000,000 nickel coins. These now in circulation were made by the Krupp.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Pineville.—Budd Sears, it is alleged, shot and killed John Twigg at Pine Ridge mining camp. He surrendered.

Pineville.—Mrs. Thomas Hensley was killed by a passenger train at Wilholt while walking on a switch track.

Ashland.—Greenville Robinson killed himself with a shot gun as the result of worrying over the prospect of being called into the draft.

Danville.—Kinnard Bertram, aged about 40 years, was accidentally shot in the abdomen at the Southern railway shops, in this city, while he and a companion were inspecting a revolver.

Mayville.—Miss Marie McCaffery, a young daughter of Hubert McCaffery, who lives on a farm near this city, when the only man on the farm was called to the draft went out, hitched up the horses and harrowed a ten-acre field of oats that had just been sown.

Lexington.—Silas Shelburne, while driving west on Main street in an automobile, accidentally struck and injured a blind pencil vendor named Hopper who was crossing the street in front of the First and City National bank. Hopper was taken to the St. Joseph's hospital.

Harrodsburg.—Gen. Grayson, the giant blacksmith, who has conducted a shop on Greenville street for many years, was adjudged of unsound mind. He told the jury that "handicappers were continually applying electricity to the back of his neck." His mother before him suffered with mental troubles.

Louisville.—"Uncle Sam called and I am here to answer his call," said L. B. Anderson, a successful farmer at the age of 74, "and I have come all the way from Alaska to raise corn in 'Old Kentucky.'" He presented a letter of introduction bearing the signature of the American Southern National Bank of Anchorage, Alaska.

Winchester.—Walter Martin Johnson, 4 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, of Pilot View, was badly burned and is in a serious condition. The child's little sister was carrying a dish of hot grease from one room to another when the little fellow ran into her, upsetting the hot liquid on his face and neck.

Versailles.—Thompson Mason, of Midway, was seriously injured when he was knocked from the motorcycle on which he was riding on the Versailles road, by a passing automobile. The car did not slacken its speed, but continued on and left the injured man by the roadside, where he was later picked up by other passersby. He was removed to his home in this city.

Frankfort.—Patriotic pageants will be a feature of Teachers' Institute week in every county, if the county superintendents comply with the request of State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert. The institute syllabus provides for one day to be devoted to patriotic exercises, and he is sending out to the superintendents the suggestions for the pageant.

Louisville.—Mistaking bedbug poison for whisky, Ewing Hampton swallowed a considerable portion of the stuff and died shortly afterward. Coroner Roy L. Carter was called and ordered the body removed to an undertaker's establishment. Following Hampton's death, Cliff Martin, a negro, was arrested on a charge of peddling medicine without proper label.

Winchester.—Mrs. Beulah Moss, wife of Woodson Moss, proprietor of the Brown Proctoria Hotel, this city, jumped from the fifth story of the building. Her body was picked up shortly afterward by her husband and young son. Mrs. Moss had been in ill health and only recently returned from Baltimore, where she had been a patient in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She was a native of Sullivan, Ind.

Frankfort.—If Covington is a criterion, the reduction of the maximum school age from 20 to 18 years not only will result in the abolishing of some 600 small rural districts, but it will reduce the census an average of 13 per cent, making possible the distribution of the state school fund on a per capita basis more nearly in proportion to the actual number of pupils in the schools. Covington, where 4,000 fraudulent names were found listed out of 19,508, took a new census under the supervision of state inspectors and enumerated 11,287, instead of 19,588. Part of the reduction, estimated at 13 per cent, was due to the elimination of youths 19 and 20 years old.

Frankfort.—Superintendent of Public Instruction V. O. Gilbert has appointed consulting editors for the Teachers' Nation Service Bulletin. They are Dr. Franklin McVey, president of the University of Kentucky; T. J. Coates, president of the Eastern Normal school; H. M. Cherry, president of the Western Normal school, and Arnett M. Stickle, of the Western Normal school. The appointments are made on the recommendation of the National Education Association and the National Emergency Commission.

Praises Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

England, May 12, 1918.

Mrs. A. P. Gullett,
West Liberty, Ky.
My Dear Sister:

I received your dear letter yesterday and cannot express my feelings. I expected to hear from you soon, but your letter made better time in coming over than usual. Altogether it was a nice missive, the kind that makes a person feel that the folks at home are doing their bit as well as us boys.

As to the sweaters, I was given a muffler, sweater, helmet and wristlets, and three pairs of heavy socks by the Red Cross before I left the States, and will not need any more till winter, if I happen to be here for the winter. But I thank you very much for your kind offer; but I will be glad to get any kind of papers or magazines you wish to send me. I am real glad you are helping in the Red Cross work. I do not think there is a boy in the service able to praise the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. to the extent they deserve to be.

You ask about my work. I am in the wireless department and only practicing on the instruments and installing them in the planes. I like it better than anything I could have done and am doing awfully well. Of course, besides our daily work we do a lot of drilling in the formations. After supper we have the rest of the time to ourselves and indulge in different games for pastime and recreation.

We expect to be in France or Italy some time but of course we cannot guess when.

I sent some pictures to mother, they were very good and soon as I can I will have some more made and sent to you and sister. I have not received the papers yet but will surely receive them soon. I want to write to mother so I will close. Will ask you to write often. Give my regards to Asa and all of the children.

Your Brother,
Pvt. ANDREW C. DAY,
188 Aero Squadron, A. E. F.,
Care Air Service P. O.,
85 Eaton Place, London, S. W. 1.

Fields Announces for Congress.

Washington, D. C., June 7, 1918.
Editor Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

My dear Sir:
You will please announce, through the columns of the Licking Valley Courier, my candidacy for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the 9th Kentucky District, at the Primary Election to be held Saturday, August 3rd. I enclose herewith my check for \$10 as payment for same. Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention to the matter, I am,

Yours truly,
W. J. FIELDS.

P. S. I also enclose check for \$1.00, subscription to Courier. You will please send same to my office address, 351 H. O. B., Washington, D. C.

Killed in France.

Sergeant Wm. K. Murray, of Newfoundland, Elliott county, has been killed in battle in France. This is bringing the casualty list still nearer home.

Bruce Reed Safe.

L. B. Reed received a telegram Monday announcing that his son, Bruce, who was a wireless operator on the U. S. S. Argonaut, which was sunk by a German submarine May 5, was safe and would return to the United States at an early date.

Arthur Murphy Safe.

Arthur Murphy, son of M. E. Murphy, of Cannel City, who was a wireless operator on the steamer President Lincoln, which was torpedoed and sunk about ten days ago, is reported safe.

Within the past twenty days two ships on which Morgan county boys were wireless operators have been sunk, and both boys were saved.

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April 7, 1910, at the post office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
6 months, 60cts., 3 months, 35cts.
All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

The name of the German Food Controller is General
Shortage—New York Evening Post.

There are two countries that will never forget the A-
mericans. One is France and the other is Germany.—
Kansas City Star.

Morgan county's allotment of Thrift Stamps and War
Saving Stamps is \$375,000. It sounds big but the people
would be just that much better off in the end if they would
subscribe for the full amount.

Nothing has been heard of late from "Parson" Hatch-
er, of Morehead. Wonder if he and "Harlan" have suc-
ceeded in getting Austria-Hungaria to return that marble
which, according to Harlan, the dual monarchy stole from
Uncle Sam?

HE IS NOT HONEST.

Some one has said that a man can not be a Christian
who fails to do his part in the war work. True as Holy
Writ. Neither can he be an HONEST MAN who fails
and refuses to do his bit. He may be prompt in the pay-
ment of his financial obligations; his promise to pay may
be gilt edge without additional security; his word may be
his bond in all matters of business, but if he fails to do
everything in his power to help win the war he is not an
honest man. He is repudiating the most sacred obliga-
tion on earth—the debt he owes to his country.

GOING AFTER THE SLACKERS.

There is a growing sentiment among the people of
West Liberty and Morgan county in favor of collecting a
list of the names of slackers—those who are able to do so,
but who fail to do their bit in any kind of war work, such
as contributing to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.—and
to make the list public.

The patriotic people already have their eyes on the
slackers and in a quiet way are giving them the "go by"
in business. It is only a matter of time until the slackers
will be subjected to boycott in business and to social ostra-
cism.

IS THIS TRUE?

It is reported that our Commonwealth's Attorney and
County Attorney have agreed with certain persons that
they will not prosecute them for violations of the fishing
law—that the said certain persons may seine in Licking
river when and as often as it pleases them, and that if this
fact is brought to the attention of the grand jury no in-
dictments will be returned.

We are not going to believe these reports in their en-
tirety until further evidence is forthcoming. Neither do
we want to believe that the said officers are winking at
such violations of the law. To evade the performance of
official duty by any subterfuge whatever is tantamount to
an agreement not to prosecute. An officer who does either
violates his official oath.

The law prohibiting seining was enacted to prevent
the depletion, or possible extermination of our fish and it
ought to be rigidly enforced. There is no emergency nor
contingency existing that would justify the nullification of
the act by those entrusted with its enforcement.

More on the subject anon, if occasion requires.

SOW BUCKWHEAT.

It is up to the farmers of Morgan to produce their
supply of breadstuff and feed hereafter, or go hungry to
bed. The chances are that not a pound of flour, bushel of
corn, bale of hay, nor sack of feed will be shipped into the
county in 1919. The United States government, through
the Department of Agriculture, has warned the people in
sections where the things named above can be produced,
that they must either raise them or do without.

One of the best emergency crops for the farmers of
Morgan county is buckwheat. For the benefit of those
who are unacquainted with buckwheat we will give the
more important points concerning its cultivation. Buck-
wheat can be sowed any time in July, but the best time is
about the middle of the month. Three pecks is sufficient
to seed an acre. The seed bed should be well prepared,
the seed sowed down and harrowed in. After wheat
and oats are harvested the stubble can be turned under
and a crop of buckwheat sowed. It will produce nearly
twice as many bushels per acre as wheat. Buckwheat
flour, either alone or mixed with cornmeal, makes a splen-
did bread. There is nothing more delicious than buck-
wheat cakes. Buckwheat is a splendid feed for all kinds
of stock, especially chickens. It is harvested about the
middle of October. Both the sowing and harvesting take
place when the farmers are not rushed with work.

Five acres sowed to buckwheat ought, on any ordinary
land, to produce 60 to 75 bushels of grain. It has been
known to produce more than 30 bushels per acre in this
county. As an emergency crop there is nothing that will
beat it. It might prove a savior for Morgan county dur-
ing the period of the war.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

Conversion of Liberty Bonds.

Liberty Bonds of the first issue,
Liberty Bonds of the second is-
sue, and Liberty Bonds obtained
by converting bonds of the first
issue into bonds of the second is-
sue can be converted into bonds
of the third issue during the six
months' period beginning May 9
and ending November 9, 1918.

Delivery of the bonds issued in
conversion can not be made prior
to July 1, but bonds presented
for conversion on or before that
date will be retained by the
Treasury and a nonnegotiable re-
ceipt issued therefor. Interest
will be adjusted in each case be-
tween the Government and the
bondholder.

After November 9, 1918, no
further rights of conversion will
attach to the 4 per cent bonds,
either the original bonds of the
second loan or those obtained by
conversion of bonds of the first
loan. Bonds of the first issue,
however, will still have the priv-
ilege of conversion into and bonds
issued, at a higher rate of inter-
est than 3½ per cent, before the
termination of the war. All of
the 4½ per cent bonds are non-
convertible.

Bonds for conversion may be
surrendered at any Federal re-
serve bank or at the Treasury
Department. Registered bonds
must be assigned to the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, but such as-
signment need not be witnessed.

On conversion of registered
bonds registered bonds only will
be delivered, neither change of
ownership nor change into cou-
pon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may
be converted into registered bonds
upon request. Coupon bonds
must have the May 15, or June
15, 1918, coupons and all subse-
quent coupons attached. Cou-
pon bonds issued from conver-
sion will have only four interest
coupons attached, and later must
be exchanged for new bonds with
the full number of coupons at-
tached.

All bonds issued upon conver-
sion will be dated May 9. The
bonds secured upon conversion
of bonds of the first loan and
bonds of the first loan into 4 per
cent bonds will carry interest
from June 15. Bonds issued up-
on conversion of 4 per cent bonds
of the second issue will carry in-
terest from May 15.

Stick to the Live Stock.

Hog feeders in this section who
lack pasture are having a hard
time of it just now. The man
who turns \$2 corn into 16-cent
hogs is doing so at a loss. All
winter dairymen have complain-
ed that they were selling milk
for less than it cost. Beef cattle
feeders in many sections are
joining in the cry. The high
prices of feed and labor are mak-
ing live stock prices seem low—
to the men who have to feed the
stock.

It is a time for caution and a
great deal of care in the feeding
of live stock. But it is not a
time to quit feeding live stock or
to "go out of the business." That
time seldom comes. The farmer
who feeds good stock year after
year a fairly well balanced ra-
tion of feeds, as largely as
possible home grown, is, as a
rule, the most steadily prosperous
and the most successful of all
farmers.

Stick to the cow, the steer and
the hog and they will stick to you.
—Southern Agriculturist.

An Eye to Trade.

He had been fishing patiently
for several hours without a bite
when a small urchin strolled up.
"Any luck, mister?" he called out.

"Run away, boy," growled the
angler, in gruff tones.

"No offense, sir," said the boy,
as he walked away, "only I just
wanted to say that my father
keeps a fish shop down to the
right, sir."—Pittsburg Chronicle
Telegraph.

Notice—Merchants must keep
a record of ALL SUGAR and FLOUR
sales. L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Adm'r Morgan bounty.

The Pleasure Is Ours.

Cleveland, O., June 1, 1918.
Editor West Liberty Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Thank you!
The Lake Division (Ohio, Indi-
ana and Kentucky) of the Amer-
ican Red Cross is most grateful
for the wonderful support you
gave during the recent National
Drive for \$100,000,000.

Up to date the Lake Division
has gone nearly 35 per cent over
the quota assigned by National
Headquarters.

The incomplete returns are fol-
lows:

Quota.	Am't raised.
Ohio.....\$6,400,000	\$7,782,520
Indiana... 2,100,000	2,613,488
Kentucky. 900,000	1,931,000
	\$9,400,000 \$12,327,008

The patriotic co-operation of
papers like yours undoubtedly
did much to make possible such a
magnificent showing.

Again we thank you in behalf
of the American Red Cross.

Cordially yours,
D. C. DOUGHERTY,
Division Director,
Bureau of Publicity.

From Newly Made "Sammies."

Camp Taylor, June 2, 1918.
20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 159 D. B.
Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Please send my paper to the
above address. I must have your
paper as it is so much like a gen-
eral letter from home.

We are all getting along just
fine. The boys are in pretty
good spirits. Tell the mothers
and sisters not to worry about
their sons or brothers, as we are
well cared for. We have plenty
to eat and it is well prepared, too.
Don't be uneasy about old Morgan
county's boys failing. One
of our officers said, the other day,
that they had never had better
prospects than we are.

Yours truly,
K. B. WHEELER.

Y. M. C. A. Bldg No. 151.
Camp Taylor, Ky., May 31, 1918.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Mr. Cottle:

You will please notice that my
address has been changed, so
kindly send my paper to my new
address.

We arrived at camp Saturday
evening and were heartily wel-
comed by thirty thousand smil-
ing Sammies who are fully de-
termined to "lick the kaiser."

The discouragement which af-
fected some of our boys during
the first few days is gradually
disappearing, and they are pro-
gressing nicely in military train-
ing. We wish to assure our
friends and home folks that we
will soon be ready, and shall ear-
nestly endeavor to perform our
sacred duty, regardless of what-
ever sacrifice that may be neces-
sary on our part, because the
blot of hellish Prussianism must
be wiped from the face of civil-
ization, and freedom; home and
friends must be protected; and I
feel quite sure that there isn't a
Sammy from the "Dark and
Bloody Ground" who does not
consider it a pleasure to partici-
pate in such a tremendously im-
portant task.

In conclusion we wish to advise
our friends to be optimists. This
is not a time for worrying. We
are proud to be fighting for free-
dom, and will return just as soon
as our work is finished—"When
it is over Over There."

Kindest regards for all.

Your friend,
CLINTON FUGATE.

Glad of Morgan's Patriotism.

Fair Grange, Ill., June 3, 1918.
Editor Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I want to write and tell you
how much we appreciate your pa-
per, and the way you are giving
the Morgan county people the
right view of the war. Many
were slow to see their duty, but
most people have their eyes open
by now. Mr. Hovermale, if all
fathers could send their sons
away to duty like you have, we
would soon "lick the kaiser."

Lots of our boys are joining be-
fore they have to register June
5. We are on the main railroad
that moves a lot of soldiers to the
seaports and we watch them go

BIG WAR MEETING!

West Liberty, June 17

First day of Circuit Court. War Conference at Court House.

Governor A. O. Stanley

will speak that day, and we are promised that a

Wounded British Officer

will also be present and tell of the actual battle scenes he wit-
nessed and of the atrocities practiced by the Germans.

Don't Miss Hearing Our Eloquent Governor on War Issues

The American Boys are Winning Glory on France's Fields
Come Out and Hear About It.

Kentucky Council of Defense.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits - - - - \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPON, PRESIDENT.

W. R. SQUIER, CASHIER.

3½ Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promis-
ing prompt and courteous
service.

John McMann's

Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX

Meets All Trains. Good cov-
ered and open conveyances

for public hire.

Telephone No. 10

Local and Long Distance.

through. They are a big, happy
bunch of young Americans, and
if the mothers could see the ex-
pression on their faces they would
be proud of them. Our little boy
of 5 calls them "Our Boys," and
indeed that is the way most of
us regard them, for are they not
fighting for us that we may stay
in the quiet of our homes? And
I hope that they will exterminate
the enemy so completely that our
country will be in no danger of
invasion. We think we are sac-
rificing, but it is nothing to what
France and Belgium have had to
do.

I was glad to see that old Morgan
went "over the top" in the
Third Liberty Loan and Red
Cross drives. I hope that you
print a list of those who gave to
the Red Cross so we can see who
is carrying the load. We have
different plans here for raising
money for the Red Cross. One
is the auction, where one gives a
chicken, another a can of fruit,
etc., and each article is sold to
the highest bidder. I could tell
of other plans, but fear it would
take up valuable space. Was
sorry your county voted down the
road tax. It was the thing you
needed most.

MRS. GOLDA ELAN McCLEURE.

Blank Deeds for sale at the
Courier office.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash
for the past six months. My sales
have run about 50 per cent over any
previous six months, proving that my
low price-cash policy is meeting the
approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Provisions, Fruits, etc.
Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of
Gents' Furnishings
notwithstanding the difficulty in getting
goods, is far better than any past season.
Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see
my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.
PRICES GUARANTEED
D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats,
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Buy War Saving Stamps—then more.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.



A Slacker List.

There is no man who has prospered in this nation that does not owe his prosperity to the beneficent opportunities that our great government has afforded him. Without the freedom of action, the liberty of thought and the protection that the government throws around him, no man could accumulate or save the products of his labor or talents. For this reason the government has a valid claim to a part of every dollar you possess. In peace times this claim is only asserted in the way of moderate taxes, but in time of war the government's need is greater and its demands on the individual are greater.

The majority of the citizens of Morgan county have responded nobly to their country's call, but a great number are slackers. A study of the list of contributors to the Red Cross War Fund reveals the fact that eighty per cent of the contributions were made by people who could ill afford to give. It shows also that some men gave five, ten, and other sums who didn't know where their next dollar was coming from, while men whose holdings run into the thousands gave only five, ten or fifteen dollars—*"ate their face"* money—and that other men who are abundantly able to give largely did not give at all. The people among whom these slackers live have a right to know who and what they are. Men must give to all war aids according to his means, and no man can excuse himself with the plea that he can't spare it from his business. Neither can the men whose wealth runs into the thousands square himself in the eyes of patriotic people by buying a few hundred dollars' worth of bonds and a twenty-five dollar donation to the Red Cross. *"They must give till it hurts"*, like us poor laboring devils do. Not till it hurts the mind—any gift hurts the mind of that class—but till it seriously affects their business. That is what the government and the people have a right to expect, and do expect, of every man.

While, unfortunately, there is no law that will reach out and take from the slacker the money that he should freely give, there is a tribunal that can deal with him—the Court of Public Opinion—and in that court I here and now register as a prosecuting advocate. I have no hesitancy in announcing that I will do my best to direct the public finger of scorn and contempt toward the money-slacker, and will do what I can to help bring public opinion to that point where social ostracism and business boycott, will be meted out to the known slacker. The man who is too selfish to respond to his country's call for money in this crisis is too sordid for good Americans to grasp in friendly hand-clasp and should be shunned. Their lack of conscience leaves ostracism the only way to reach them.

There is a growing sentiment of indignation—a righteous indignation—among the patriotic people against those who have money and have refused to give help in the war work, or have out of their abundance given a pittance only, "just to save their face," and there is a growing demand that a "slacker list" be compiled. It is a good idea and I hope it will be done. However, as the giving is only beginning

there will be ample opportunity for the slackers to redeem themselves before the war is over. I do not think the time opportune for the publication of the list. The Council of Defense should have compiled a list of our citizens, showing their financial condition, and a summary of what each should reasonably do toward winning the war. Then, as the occasion demanded, those in charge of the work at hand could confer with the individual and compare their ideas with his and reach a reasonable conclusion. Then, after having been given repeated opportunities to do his duty, if he should fail, his name should go on the slacker list.

Many have not grasped the idea of duty and sacrifice yet. I heard a man say a few days ago: "I have done my part. I bought two bonds and gave five dollars to the Red Cross." He had done this without the remotest touch of sacrifice; with money that he could easily spare from his business and was hugging the delusion that he had done all that he was expected to do. And there are hundreds like him. Great God! Will we never learn our duty? Will we not realize that the winning this war stands out as the ONE duty we owe and that our individual affairs are of secondary importance? Can we look at the picture of the debris of what was yesterday the business section of Ypres and then paralyze the arm of our army in order to increase our business? There is no legitimate business in America today except War! Any business that hinders the success of the American army in France must go! The army must be fed, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. must be maintained, the government must have money to win the war. Who then dares say that he can't spare the money from his business and in the same breath claims to be a patriotic citizen? Until a man reaches this conception of his duty in this crisis that causes him to willingly sacrifice his own interests for his country he is not in the real patriot class.

I know of some who have the true vision and are following it: The laborer who if denying him the much needed suit of clothes that he may contribute to the Red Cross; the laborer who has eschewed the movies and other amusements that cost money in order to buy Thrift Stamps; the business man who takes money that is sorely needed in his business to buy bonds, and the farmer who borrows money to loan to the government at a lower interest rate than he pays. All of these are sacrifices, but they are only a beginning of what must be done.

There is no room in the social or business world for the slacker. The man who thinks of self first now and withholds his financial support—to the extreme limit—will have hard sledding henceforth. The people are watching and they have a pretty good idea of what each one should do, and a few trifling contributions will not camouflage a lack of the spirit of sacrifice.

Wrong Line of Talk.

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed out of place at such a party. "Yes," replied the hostess, with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense."

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

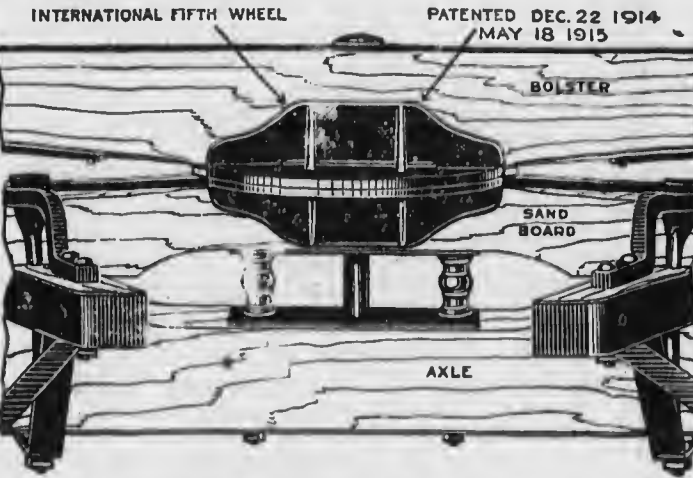
Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.



For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00
Deposits..... 211,000.00

Morgan County National Bank
By Custer Jones, Cashier

To Egg Buyers and Shippers:

All dealers in eggs who sell to others than the consumer direct (all shippers) must obtain license.

Application for license should be made immediately to "License Division, Law Department, U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

All licensee's shall, between the dates of June 1, 1918 and January 15, 1919, be governed by the following rules:

(a) Purchase eggs only on candled basis and make no payments, either in cash or merchandise, for those that are unfit for food.

(b) A statement shall be given each customer from whom eggs are purchased showing the number of good, damaged and bad eggs in each lot.

(c) A copy of each statement shall be kept for the duration of each candling season and be subject to examination by the U. S. State, County and Municipal Food Inspectors.

(d) All lots of eggs greater than 30 dozen shall be packed in good strong egg cases and fillers, made in accordance with railroad specifications, carefully protected to prevent breakage. Cracked eggs shall be packed separate from those with sound shells.

(e) Each case shall contain on top layer a signed candling certificate printed according to copy of form which will be sent on request.

(f) Eggs shall be kept during hot weather in as cool a place as possible away from dust and flies, and marketed frequently.

(g) No licensee may buy upon another licensee's candling certificate unless the eggs be in car load lots or more.

After this year the candling season shall extend from May 10 to January 15.

To those merchants desiring to ship eggs I will, on request, furnish candling certificate, but can not furnish cards. They may be printed, according to form, by any printing office.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Adm'r. Morgan Co.

McDonald, W. Va., June 7, 1918.

H. G. Cottle, Editor,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Gardner:

The "blue cross" which has decorated the wrapper of my paper for the last few issues denotes, I presume, the expiration of my subscription and I take pleasure in enclosing herewith check in the amount of \$1.00 for another year's subscription to your valuable paper.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
D. T. NICKELL.

You've Got

To Have

TOOLS
TO WORK
WITH!

A Very Necessary
Part of Your Business Equipment Is
Your STATIONERY
Supply.

AND

Another Very Necessary
Part of Any
Business Is Reasonable Economy.

DROP IN!

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

For Sale

Cyclone
Well Drilling Machine

with all necessary fixtures and sufficient rope to drill 500 feet. Machine as good as new and would cost at factory today \$2,200. On account of other business will sell for less than half its real worth.

Terms: cash or negotiable note.
ED. DAY, West Liberty, Ky.

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered
Upon the Most Momentous
Months in the History of
The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Cobrier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hocake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gems.
Waffles.	

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.

Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta. Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.

Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Costly.

Clerk, Edgar Cochran.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell.
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacy.
Assessor, D. H. Dawson.

Coroner, vacant.
Surveyor, vacant.

Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.

Second District, Robt. Motley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, Steve Dennis.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, J. L. Havens.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, D. B. Lykins.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florress, Saturday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, B. Fearklin.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.

Constable, Albert Bell.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.

Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bernad E. Whitt, Chairman.

Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett

Educational Div'n No. 2, D. M. Murphy.

Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.

Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterling.

Supervisors' Office days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins.

Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt.

Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owens Stanley;

Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;

Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;

Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris;

Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene

State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;

Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert;

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenon;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr. J. D. Whitaker, Cannel City, Ky.

Representative Ninety-first District, Luther Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice

Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville

Eastern Division

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle

Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield.

Judge Earnest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division

Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green

Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia

Judge Flem D. Sampson, Danboursville.

Commissioner of Appeals

William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice-President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.

Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York

Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.

Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texa

Postmaster-Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.

Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.

Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.

Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Edward D. White, Louisiana

Associate Justices

Joseph McKenna, California

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts

William R. Day, Ohio

Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee

John H. Clarke, Ohio

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming

Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts

Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

Eastern District of Kentucky

Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville.

D. R. Keeton, U. S. Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE

U. S. Senators: Ollie M. James,

J. C. W. Beckham.

Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

RESPONDENT

GRASSY CREEK.

Corn and wheat crops are pressing the farmers very hard at this time, as there is so much to do and so few to do it.

Rolla Gevedon, Stanley Gevedon, Marvin Nickell and Tommy McClure left Monday for Lexington to enlist in the navy.

Died, on the 8th inst., of scarlet fever, the little four year old daughter of J. W. Haney.

Hobert Johnson has been employed to teach the school in his home district.

I suppose there the schools are principally taken up in the county. The interest in schools seem to be on the wane and has been for some years, and will continue to be so until the people become more particular about the men they elect as trustees. There are a number of good teachers in the county out of employment and incompetent teachers employed on account of the "gum shoe" methods of trustees.

When the people decide to elect the best men—men who have the interest of the children at heart—as trustees, they will have the best teachers. There are a number of good men in the county who are trustees, and there are others who are not worthy of the confidence of good people.

I want to stamp my approval on the article written by Gumpston in last week's Courier, on the waltz. I fully indorse every word contained in it. It is just as true as the bible. What a pity that young, innocent girls can't see before they take that fatal step. Write again, Gumpston.

FAIRPLAY.

DEHART.

Mr. and Mrs. Osa McClure and Misses Lula Rowland and Stella Mason were guests of W. A. McClure and family Sunday.

Mrs. H. J. Day, Misses Maggie Amyx and Nola Carter and Robert and Ollie McClure attended church at Elder Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hasty and daughters, Edna and Mary Katherine, visited relatives at Elder Saturday and Sunday.

Duval Smith was at Ezel on business Tuesday.

H. J. Day was a business visitor at Omer Thursday.

I. H. Rowland and son Aubrey, were at Ezel on business Thursday.

Kelly Murphy, of Ezel, passed Friday with a nice lot of cattle. Mesdames Roe and Wallace Carpenter, of Omer, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClure, Saturday.

F. M. Jones, of Omer, was a business visitor here Saturday.

Lee Howard, of Ezel, and John Howard, of Omer, were here on business Saturday.

Little Miss Olene Carpenter, of Omer, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClure.

Mrs. I. H. Rowland and son, Aubrey, are visiting Mrs. Rowland's mother, Mrs. Katherine Robbins, who is seriously ill at Mina.

Born, the 5th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams, a boy. Also on the same day, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, a boy.

Mrs. Isaac Salyer, whose illness was reported some time ago, is no better, and her recovery is very doubtful.

QUEECHIE.

DINGUS.

Elijah Smith has gone back to Ohio to work, after spending a week here with relatives.

D. P. McKenzie, of Lenox, was here Saturday on business.

Mrs. Nannie Ferguson spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Verna Fraley, and her grandson, James Robert, at Rcscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Fraley are again housekeeping after being separated for two years.

E. C. Williams was at West Liberty Monday on business.

Frank Cantrell, of Silver Hill, and Arlie Williams volunteered to serve as soldiers for Uncle Sam.

Clay Wade Bailey cut his foot with an axe and is going on crutches.

In the list of casualties reported on the battlefields of France last week was the name of Holly

Coffee, son of O. B. Coffee, of Elamton. Holly volunteered before the draft law became effective and has been in France since last fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Pelfrey and Mrs. T. G. Hamilton, of Elamton, and Mr. and Mrs. Merida Conley spent Sunday with U. S. Fraley and family.

Elders Henry Roseberry, of Crockett, and R. H. Ferguson preached at Lacy creek last Sunday. They left an appointment for the fifth Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., at night and Sunday following.

LICKING RIVER.

Mrs. Ida Dale, wife of Elza Dale, died on the 6th inst. from tuberculosis. She was a daughter of Eli Ferguson, and married Mr. Dale about two months ago. Funeral services were conducted by Revs. Wheeler and Lowe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Henry and a Mrs. Trimble, of Mt. Sterling, are here on ten days fishing trip. C. P. Henry, Ren F. Nickell and J. R. Kendall, of West Liberty, were here Saturday.

Several of our young folks attended church at South Fork Sunday.

John W. Day, of DeHart, has moved to Licking River, where he is employed with the Cannel City Manufacturing Co.

UNCLE ZIP.

Local and Personal.

W. G. Oakley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Henry Day, of Alice, was in town on business Tuesday.

J. S. Lawson visited his son, Curtis, at Frankfort last week.

Esq. J. F. Lykins, of Caney, attended county court Monday.

Ed. C. Williams, of Dingus, attended county court here Monday.

Harlan Ferguson, of Greear, attended county court here Monday.

Willie Williams, of Alice, was in town Monday attending county court.

Mrs. R. M. Oakley visited her father, J. W. Perry, at Yocum, Sunday.

A. J. Howerton, of War creek, was a pleasant visitor at our office Saturday.

J. K. and Irvin Patrick, of Dingus, were in town Tuesday on business.

Miss Fern Ferguson, of Greear, was the guest of Mrs. L. A. Music Monday.

Esq. E. W. Day, of Grassy Creek, was in the city on business Monday.

Will Steele, who has been visiting in Columbus, O., returned home Tuesday.

South Blankenship, of DeHart, joined the Courier tribe while in town Saturday.

Miss Anna Nickell, of Nickell, visited and transacted business in town Saturday.

Rural School Inspector Jas. W. Davis visited his family several days last week.

Oliver Arnett has gone to McRoberts where he will work in a soft drink stand.

James Buskirk, of Alicé, paid our office a business call while in town last week.

Former Sheriff L. A. Lykins, of Tolliver, was in the city on business last week.

Leslie Caskey, who is working at Beattyville, came home Saturday to visit his family.

H. P. Williams, of Caney, visited the Courier office while in town on business Wednesday.

W. J. Oakley and sister, Miss Martha, spent Sunday with Raleigh Gevedon at Grassy Creek.

D. B. Lykins, prominent merchant of Caney, visited the Courier crew while in town Wednesday.

Closing sale on Panamas, extra large numbers. A whole store full of bargains. See Music at Lykins'.

L. A. Music will save you money on all the merchandise you purchase at S. R. Lykins & Son's. Shoes especially. Call at the Auty McClain building during court.

Clyde, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Caskey, fell off the fence Sunday and dislocated his right elbow.

Boyd Lawson left Saturday for Buffalo, N. Y., where he will help build airplanes for Uncle Sam's army.

Special bargains in clothing at Lykins'. From 3 year old child to biggest men's sizes. Let Music show you.

Mrs. Kathleen Caskey and little daughter, Nellie, of Cincinnati, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Steel.

While in town next week call agd let me show you S. R. Lykins & Son's big line of merchandise.

L. A. Music.

R. T. and Price Hatton, of Maytown, paid the Courier office a call Tuesday, and R. T. became a member of the Courier tribe.

W. D. Archibald, cashier of the Commercial Bank, made a business trip to Lexington last week, returning the first of this week.

Curtis Elam, D. S. Williams, Noah Elam, Frank Elam and H. L. Henry, of Index, were here Monday attending county court.

O. F. Henry, who has a position as foreman in the Government munition plant at Charleston, W. Va., was visiting in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bailey and little son, Palmer, of Insko, visited Mrs. Bailey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vest, from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Audrey Ellington and Olen Oakley returned from Louisville, where Audrey and Olen have been attending a dental college, Monday.

Faulen and Fred Hamilton, of Columbus, Ga., and Ashland, Ky., respectively, paid the Courier crew a brief but pleasant visit Saturday. Fred is expecting to be called to the colors in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Atkinson, of Salyersville, and Mrs. L. F. Metzger, of Ronceford, W. Va., are visiting the former's daughter and the latter's sister, Mrs. W. M. Gardner.

Dr. Metzger has been called to the colors and is now stationed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Tenn.

Jo M. Kendall, of Frankfort, and little daughter Vivian, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. W. T. Perry, at Winchester, are visiting relatives in town. Jo had been up the Sandy valley on business pertaining to the Kentucky Good Roads Commission, of which he is clerk, and came by West Liberty on his return.

Mrs. J. D. Wells, of near town, received a letter recently from her son Tom, who is stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., taking a special course of instruction in automobile repair work. Tom writes that he made a general average of 95 per cent on his work for the month of May. His company will shortly be transferred from Indianapolis to some point now unknown to Tom.

Died at Quicksand.

Marvin Edward, little son of Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Fryman, formerly of West Liberty, died at Quicksand last week. We were unable to get any particulars.

Visiting in Canada.

Dr. Daniel Baldwin left last week to visit his brother-in-law, Joseph Fowler, and other relatives and friends in his former home, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

126 New Registrants.

The potential strength of the U. S. army was increased by the registration in Morgan county on June 5. 126 young men came in and "signed up," to the fact that they had arrived at the age of 21 since last registration.

F. A. Hopkins Passes Away.

Hon. Frank A. Hopkins, of Floyd county, former Congressman from the old Tenth district, died at his home in Prestonsburg Wednesday night, June 5, of Bright's disease. He was 65 years old and one of the most prominent citizens of Eastern Kentucky.

His funeral took place at Prestonsburg Friday.

Holly Coffee Reported Killed.

Holly Coffee, son of Orlando Coffee, of Elamton, is reported to have been killed in battle in France. Young Coffee had been in the U. S. Army for several years and went to France with the first contingent of United States troops.

To Raise Service Flag.

On Sunday night at the Christian church a Service Flag will be raised in honor of the boys in the service who have been members of that church or Sunday School. An appropriate program will be carried out. Nearly 20 stars are on the flag.

Good Record.

R. L. Caskey, of Lenox, came in and subscribed for the Courier Monday.

Bob has two sons, Lynn B. and John E., in the army, and his wife, who was the widow of the late Jesse Caskey, has three sons, Brice, James and Finley F., in the army.

Lynn B. is stationed at Honolulu, H. T., and James is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Notice.

To the Overseers of the various Public Roads of Morgan county:

You will take notice that you will be required to to warn your hands and begin working your section of the road on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1918, and you will be required to work two days each week thereafter until your road is in good condition as the law requires.

This means every overseer in Morgan county. And if you fail or refuse to work your roads as the law directs, I will immediately issue paper for you and you will show your reasons for not doing so in the court. Now, don't get it in your head that this is a joke, for I am in earnest and no man will escape.

Yours truly,

J. H. SEBASTIAN, County Judge Morgan county.

Westland, Ky. June 6, 1918.

Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

You will find enclosed \$2.00. Please send your paper one year to C. F. Peyton and J. R. McClure. Hello! Gardner. How are you? Give us all the news from Old Morgan, as we can get it only through your paper.

C. F. PEYTON.

DeHart, Ky, June 5, 1918.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,

West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Find enclosed \$1.00 for which please send me the Courier one year. Yours respectfully,

C. C. RATLIFF.

Denham, Ky., June 6, 1918.

Mr. Gardner Cottle,

West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing \$1.00 for which please send your paper. I am wondering what old Morgan is doing in the way of sending boys to the training camps and army. If you have a copy of the paper giving the names of the last bunch taken please send it to me.

Yours sincerely,

HARLAN BROWN.

Sorry, but the copies containing the list of boys are all grabbed up.—Editor.

Mize, Ky., June 8, 1918.

Hon. H. G. Cottle,

West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

You will find enclosed 50 cents in stamps for which you will please send the Courier to my son, S. B. Rose, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 159 Depot Bn., 1st Platoon, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Respectfully,

J. B. ROSE.

We are authorized to announce

W. J. FIELDS, of Carter county, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Ninth Congressional district, subject to the primary, August 3, 1918.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Courier office.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

Buy W. S. S.

All About W. S. S.

WHAT Are They?

They are War Savings Stamps.

They are of two kinds—United States Thrift Stamps (25c each), United States War Savings Stamps (\$4.12 plus 1 cent for each month since January).

Sixteen U. S. Thrift Stamps plus from 12 to 23 cents in cash will purchase a War Savings Stamp, which when affixed to a War Savings Certificate is the guarantee of the Government and the people of the United States to repay on January 1, 1923, the full amount with interest at 4% compounded quarterly.

The U. S. Thrift card is a pocket-sized card given free of charge to purchasers of U. S. Thrift Stamps.

The War Savings Certificate is a pocket-sized folder given to holders of War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps are as safe as the United States.

WHY Should I Buy Them?

Because we are at war;

Because the more we save, the more labor and material will be available for the use of the government and for the support of our army;

Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom;

Because they establish the soundest and simplest basis of saving, which is the key to individual success;

Because there is no safer investment in the world;

Because War Savings Stamps must increase each month in value.

HOW Can I Buy Them?

As simple as buying postage stamps.

This is the simplest security ever offered by a great government to its people. Any man, woman or child who can save twenty-five cents can obtain at any Postoffice or Bank a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a Thrift card to which to attach it. This starts you as an investor, and puts you behind the Government.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW, because the cost increases one cent every month after January 31, 1918. The sooner you buy them the less they cost.

The price of War Savings Stamps increases one cent each month until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23.

The cost is as follows:

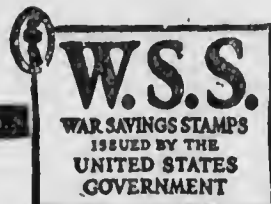
Jan.....\$4.12	Apr.....\$4.15	July.....\$4.18	Oct.....\$4.21
Feb.....4.13	May.....4.16	Aug.....4.19	Nov.....4.22
Mar.....4.14	June.....4.17	Sept.....4.20	Dec.....4.23

No commissions are charged to you, or paid to any one.

Our soldiers and sailors may give their lives; you are asked only to lend your money.

WHERE Can I Buy Them?

At any Postoffice, Bank, Trust Company, and many other authorized selling agencies.



This Advertisement Contributed by

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Furniture for Sale.

1 piano, practically new, standard make.
1 music cabinet, new;
1 dresser, Circassian walnut, same as new;
1 wash stand, to match dresser;
1 dining-table, quartered oak, round;
6 dining chairs, oak, very substantial;
1 cook stove, for coal or wood.
These articles will be sold at very reasonable prices. Country people who feel interested should write me, so I can inform them what days I will be in town to show them the pieces they may want.
C. W. CRAFT,
West Liberty, Ky.

Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public, Ky.: "I suffered with painful, I feel helpless and discouraged...I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

Take

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In a short while I saw a marked difference...I grew stronger right along, and it cured me. I am gladder than I have been in years. If you suffer, you can appreciate what it means to be strong and well. Thousands of women give Cardui the credit for their good health. It should help you. Try Cardui. At all druggists. E-73

Buy W. S. S.

Farmers Attention!

You will need labor!

You can get it here!

Tell your labor needs to K. J. Bowles, County Agent.

He will supply them for you.

Your crops must be saved.

You must have labor.

You can get it from Mr. Bowles.

Kentucky Council of Defense.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of the taxes due the State and County for the years below named, I will

Monday, June 10, 1918,

at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., at 1 o'clock, p. m., offer for

public outcry, the following real estate:

Burchett, John	Jesse Gillum	1917	40	\$150	\$4.07	\$0.24	\$2.50	\$7.41
Cantrell, John M.	George Hilton	1916	50	400	7.13	84	2.50	10.47
Day, Alvin	James Day	1917	75	250	10.08	1.30	2.50	14.78
Doolin, John	D M Rowland	1917	20	100	3.75	45	2.50	6.70
Ferguson, Isaac P	Arch Ferguson	1916	25	50	2.22	36	2.50	5.08
Fyffe, G W	Lizzie Fyffe	1916	25	75	3.40	46	2.50	6.42
Fyffe, G W	Lizzie Fyffe	1917	25	75	3.58	44	2.50	6.52
Kee-ton, Elizabeth	J F Gillum	1917	35	100	1.50	18	2.50	4.18
Kee-ton, Joe	Mortson	1917	75	150	4.68	44	2.50	6.62
O'Neal, George	Fred O'Neal	1915	40	400	2.31	40	2.50	5.20
"	"	1916	90	300	5.32	60	2.50	8.42
"	"	1916	35	50	2.23	24	2.50	4.07
Kee-ton, J H	"	1917	200	510	11.90	142	2.50	14.82

Persons owning the above real estate may have personal property sold in lieu